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an interior town to the north some 100 miles or more. I do not know the character of the fevers, only that they are very fatal.

Since last report, the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health from this office: January 28, American bark *Lottie Moore*, for Barbados, West Indies, and American steamship *Czarina*, for San Francisco, Cal.; January 29, Belgian steamship *Wordsworth*, for New York, N. Y., and British steamship *Severn*, for Baltimore, Md.; January 30, Norwegian bark *Assyria*, for Mobile, Ala.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,  
*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

#### CUBA.

##### *Sanitary report of Santiago.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *February 29, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the two weeks ended Saturday, February 29. The mortality for the two weeks reaches 101, of which 15 were from yellow fever, 4 pneumonia, 8 tuberculosis, 12 enteritis, 3 typhomalaria, 5 remittent, and 8 pernicious fever, the rest from common diseases of noncontagious character.

Vaccination is carried on to a large extent, as the authorities realize the great danger we are running with the epidemic of smallpox raging in our neighboring port of Manzanillo, where it is producing great havoc among the population, both civil and military. According to the last trustworthy report from that town there have been 6 cases and 22 deaths during the last two weeks. Yellow fever seems stationary at present, and malarial fevers of bad character are very common, as also diseases of the intestinal canal. The bando published by the new captain-general ordering the concentration of the rural inhabitants into the towns and villages where garrisons exist, will bring into Santiago a large contingent of country people in a more or less miserable condition, creating a new source of disease. The increasing mortality for this week is a proof of my statement, as it has reached the number of 58, against 43 for the week before. The following vessels have been dispatched from this port during the last two weeks: February 19, British steamship *Acme*, for Philadelphia; February 21, British steamship *Earnsdale*, for Philadelphia; February 22, British steamship *Anerly*, for Philadelphia, and Belgian steamship *Sagamore*, for Baltimore; February 26, American schooner *R. D. Bibbes*, for Perth Amboy, and Spanish steamship *Habana*, for New York; February 27, British steamship *Earnwood*, for Philadelphia; February 29, American steamship *Santiago*, for New York.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAMINERO, M. D.,  
*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

#### JAPAN.

##### *Cholera in Japan.*

YOKOHAMA, *February 12, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to report cases of cholera in Japan as follows: Chiba Ken—February 3 to February 11, 7 cases, no deaths; outbreak, January 6, to February 11, 38 cases, 29 deaths. Ibaraki Ken—Febru-

ary 3 to February 11, no cases, no deaths; outbreak, January 6, to February 11, 3 cases, 1 death. Total, February 3 to February 11, 7 cases, no deaths; outbreak, January 6, to February 11, 41 cases, 30 deaths.

No cases of even suspicious character are reported from any other localities.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,  
*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

YOKOHAMA, *February 16, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to report cases of cholera in Japan as follows:

Chiba Ken—February 12 to February 16, 4 cases, no deaths; outbreak, January 6 to February 16, 42 cases, no deaths. Ibaraki Ken—February 12 to February 16, no cases, 2 deaths; outbreak, January 6 to February 16, 3 cases, 3 deaths. Total, February 12 to February 16, 4 cases, 2 deaths; outbreak, January 6 to February 16, 45 cases, 32 deaths. No cases reported from other districts.

I am, sir, very respectfully, STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,  
*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

#### SCOTLAND.

##### *Increase of typhus fever in Glasgow.*

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *February 26, 1896.*

SIR: Since I wrote you of date February 5, 1896, I regret to say that typhus fever, instead of decreasing, has been on the increase in Glasgow. At the last report there were 22 cases, all in hospital. The persistence of the disease is attributed by the health officers to overcrowding of the people in tenements. In all, 41 cases have been dealt with during the winter; and of these, 19 have been in one locality, known as the Kingston District, on the south side of the river, between the Broomielow Bridge and the Allan Line docks. Of these 19 cases, 12 lived on one street, which has, since 1870, acquired a reputation for the association of overcrowding with typhus fever.

Besides the 22 cases in hospital, 45 persons, representing 11 households, are under observation in the reception houses, because of their known association with these cases. This number has not been equaled in Glasgow since the spring of 1891.

The health authorities are evidently doing all in their power to check the spread of the fever, and have declared several houses untenable and have reduced the number of inmates in others.

I will endeavor to keep you well informed as to the future state and progress of the disease in this city.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALLEN B. MORSE,  
*United States Consul.*

#### STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Sydney.*—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 423,600. Total deaths, 938, including enteric fever, 26; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 10, and whooping cough, 6.